

WEATHER FORECAST.  
Fair to-day and to-morrow; little change  
in temperature; gentle north winds.  
Highest temperature yesterday, 76; lowest, 53.  
Detailed weather reports on editorial page.

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PRICE TWO CENTS.

# FOUR RESERVATIONS ADDED TO PEACE TREATY; WILSON DEFENDS PACT, CHALLENGING ITS FOES; BOYCOTT, NOT WAR, TO ENFORCE LEAGUE EDICTS

## CITY GETS FIVE CENT TELEPHONE RATE AND EIGHT PER CENT. CUT

Company Makes Concessions, Thus Ending the Hearing Abruptly.

TO BE EFFECTIVE OCT. 1

Flat Charge of Nickel Will Apply to Interborough Calls.

SAVING IS \$2,500,000

Reduction Means Big Victory for Householders; Hotels Unaffected.

Telephone service will cost New York city subscribers 8 per cent. less beginning October 1, and the toll charge for all calls by subscribers between any two points in the greater city will be a flat 5 cents from that date forth. The New York Telephone Company offered these concessions yesterday through John L. Swazey, its counsel, and as every one was satisfied the hearing into telephone rates which has been going on before the Public Service Commission for the second district ended abruptly. The formal order will be entered at once.

Charles B. Hill, chairman of the commission, while unable to speak for the remaining members of the commission, all of whom were absent save Joseph A. Kellogg, told the conferees the full commission would have to ratify the concessions formally, but that this would all be accomplished readily enough at Albany to-day.

During the noon intermission the telephone company officials "sharpened their pencils," as Chairman Hill euphemized their action, and the result was a new and better offer, a considerable improvement on the 5 per cent. reduction which the company put forth a week ago.

Many Claim Credit.

"The commission is inclined to look with favor upon this new proposal," said Chairman Hill, and thereupon ensued a general air of agreement of contentment and at the same time the striking out of claims for past hours for the new and better offer, a considerable improvement on the 5 per cent. reduction which the company put forth a week ago.

Mark Goldberg, Assemblyman from the Fourteenth district, pointed out that it was Assemblyman Mark Goldberg who introduced the bill in 1914 for the 5 per cent. rate, which passed but was later recalled.

M. H. Winkler, lawyer, similarly showed that it was he who had taken up the cause of the 5 per cent. rate, and produced a printed pamphlet, dated March 21, 1915, wherein was a speech delivered by him on this very matter.

Mr. Swazey's explanation of the company's ultimate and satisfactory offer was accompanied by a statement that the company was straining several points to adjust the difficulties. "We hope for some settlement of the present economic and labor conditions," he said. "The morale of our working force is not very satisfactory, and an investigation of this kind causes all sorts of trouble."

"The arguments for the 5 per cent. rate in the outlying districts have impressed us. It will cost up to \$100,000 to grant the offer, but we offer it and will make an effort to put it into effect for October billing, the status quo remaining the same elsewhere."

"Make an effort," inquired Chairman Hill, a trifle suspiciously.

"Well, it's an awful job with 400,000 bills," Mr. Swazey replied. "But I'll promise that too."

Senator Foley Accepts.

Senator James W. Foley, who had expressed the opinion that the company should grant a 15 per cent. reduction, followed Mr. Swazey and acceded to the offer. "It means an 8 per cent. reduction to subscribers," he summarized, "and about \$2,400,000 reduction in revenue for the company."

William P. Burr, Corporation Counsel, who with his assistant, Robert L. Stanton, appeared for the city, likewise expressed approval of the new concessions, and former Commissioner Milo R. Malbie, also a witness at the hearings, followed suit. "In round numbers it amounts to a \$2,500,000 reduction at least per annum beginning October 1," Mr. Malbie figured.

After Senator Foley had requested "some segregation" of the areas affected by the 5 per cent. rate and had been instructed by Chairman Hill to write a letter about them, the commission adjourned the hearing with the announcement that a formal order would be entered in due and proper legal course as soon as the other members have sanctioned the amended rates.

The morning session yesterday began with the commission's verdict rejecting the initial offer of the company to make a 5 per cent. cut in bills, a net cut of \$1,500,000 in the earnings. The investigation originated with the contention of the company's revenue, following Postmaster Burleson's stewardship, far exceeded normal 8 per cent. dividend requirements.

This decision of the commission was expected, for although the offer was proposed was considered in the week's interim between hearings, it found little favor when put forward. Failing none, the commission would proceed

Continued on Second Page.

## U.S. SOCIALISTS UPHOLD SOVIETS

Chicago Convention Indorses Russian Reds in Declaration.

PEACE LEAGUE ASSAILED

Bolters' Form Communist Labor Party—Another Radical Group Organizes.

CHICAGO, Sept. 4.—The National Socialist party in a declaration of principles adopted to-day unqualifiedly indorsed the Soviet Republic of Russia and the international socialist movement and condemned the League of Nations.

The delegates jumped to their feet and cheered for several minutes when the paragraph was read approving the Soviet Republic of Russia. The document compared the Russian revolution with the American Revolution of 1776.

The manifesto adopted read in part: "We declare our solidarity with the workers of Russia in establishing their Soviet republic and we indorse the Socialists of Germany, Austria and Hungary in their struggle for freedom. We condemn the counter revolution in Russia backed by the Czarists and the English nation in its effort to destroy the Soviet republic. We approve industrial as well as political action in the struggle for the emancipation of the working class."

"We condemn the League of Nations as the big international of capitalism. It is the conscious alliance of the capitalists of all nations against the workers of all nations."

"We declare that there will never be lasting peace until the world is converted into a federation of free and equal socialist nations."

"Recognizing the crucial situation at home and abroad the Socialist party of the United States, at its first annual convention after the war, squarely takes its position with the uncompromising section of the international Socialist movement. We commend these factions of Socialists in other countries who remained steadfast to their principles during the war. We demand the immediate lifting of the indefensible and inhuman blockade of Russia."

"Long live international socialism."

A committee of seven was chosen to prepare a standing party platform and a new working program.

William D. Haywood, secretary and treasurer of the Industrial Workers of the World, recently released from the cause of the 5 per cent. rate, and produced a printed pamphlet, dated March 21, 1915, wherein was a speech delivered by him on this very matter.

## U. S. FORCES TO HOLD COBLENZ, FOCH RULES

Marshal Decides on Permanent Occupation Area.

COBLENZ, Sept. 4.—Marshal Foch has decided upon the extent of the territory in the Rhineland to be held permanently by American forces. The area will be twice as large as that which has been under American jurisdiction since the last combat division left for home.

By Marshal Foch's decision, which was arrived at in Paris, the Americans take over all the Coblenz bridgehead proper, or exactly the same territory on the east bank of the Rhine the Americans have occupied since December last.

With the departure of the First Division on August 15 the northern half of the Bridgehead Zone on the east bank of the Rhine was turned over to the French, who are now preparing to withdraw as soon as the Eighth Division is ready to relieve them.

On the west bank of the Rhine the American area has been extended about forty kilometers, taking in the large towns of Cöchem, on the Moselle, Mayen and Andernach, which have also been occupied by the French since the departure of the Third Division a month ago.

On the east bank of the Rhine the Americans will continue to occupy the Fortress of Ehrenbreitstein, Neuwied and Montabaur. The headquarters of the American forces will remain at Coblenz.

The only French troops in the American area will be a company of infantry garrisoned at Coblenz after the Inter-Allied Rhineland High Commission becomes the governing body with the ratification of the treaty.

THE FLAZA.

See, Dinner and Supper Dances have been resumed in the Ritz Room.

## ALLY WARNINGS NOT RECEIVED, RUMANIA PLEA

Ultimatum, However, Will Start To-day in Care of British Diplomat.

"FIRM BUT NOT HARSH"

May Not Be Delivered if It Is Proved Paris Messages Went Astray.

By LAURENCE HILLS.  
Staff Correspondent of THE SUN.

PARIS, Sept. 4.—The ultimatum of the Allies to Rumania will be delivered by Sir George Clark, a British diplomat, acting for the Council; he was designated for that purpose this morning. The note, which will be taken to Bucharest, was drawn by Foreign Secretary Balfour; while firm in tone, it is not characterized by excessive sharpness.

It will inform Rumania, however, that the Allies will break off relations promptly unless Rumania shows immediately that she intends to comply with the demands of the Allies, but there is a possibility that the ultimatum may not be presented, because M. Mihu, the Rumanian representative here, informed the Supreme Council to-day that in despatches he had received from Bucharest dated August 30 Premier Bratianu said he had received no note from the Allies and wanted to know what all the fuss was about. M. Mihu said also that many messages he had sent to Bucharest recently had not arrived there.

Although several members of the Council received this statement with manifest incredulity, if the Rumanians can prove to the envoy of the Allies the truth of M. Mihu's statement the ultimatum will not be delivered.

It is expected that Sir George will leave here to-morrow for Bucharest with the note, which seems to be a compromise between the two positions. Foreign Secretary Balfour yesterday was advocating a naval demonstration, but this was opposed by the French and Italians. Upon one thing the members of the Council seemed to be agreed, that the Peace Conference would be utterly discredited now unless an end is put to the present situation at once.

Yet the Americans have evidence that Italian officials have been advising the Rumanians in their present course, although they exonerate Foreign Minister Tittoni from any connection with this. This is the reason why Under Secretary Polk emphatically refused in the Council to allow an American to be selected for the Bucharest mission, much to the surprise of the Allies.

Furthermore, if the Allies had not decided upon the ultimatum it was the intention to order Gen. Bandholtz to return immediately from Budapest for the same reason. French minor officials, along with the Italians, are not above suspicion but in regard to them, it is understood, the Americans have no direct evidence.

The French position is stated by Perinax in the Echo de Paris this morning. He asserts that under no consideration should a Frenchman be allowed to go to Bucharest with the ultimatum, as the authority of the Supreme Council must be maintained, the Council has pursued an unjust course toward the Rumanians and Frenchmen should not take the blame.

## RADIOGRAMS FAIL TO REACH RUMANIANS

Peace Council Now Sending Message by Courier.

PARIS, Sept. 4.—The Ministry of War at Paris has received a wireless message, according to the Intertransit, which says the Rumanian delegation has sent seventy-five radiograms from Paris during the last two weeks, but that none has arrived at its destination.

Rumania's failure to receive at Bucharest the messages of the Supreme Council has caused much discussion among the members of the Council, who could not at first take seriously the Rumanian Government's announcement that it had not received the Council's notes.

Since August 15 the Bucharest wireless station has not acknowledged the receipt of any messages, but the Council also used the land line, and it was considered practically impossible for the messages to go astray.

The latest note of the Council, which is being carried to Bucharest by Sir George R. Clerk of the British Foreign Office, who has been delegated by the Council for that mission, will unquestionably reach Rumania, and until that time no response is expected from Bucharest.

U. S. Armenia Envoys in Naples.

NAPLES, Wednesday, Sept. 3.—The American commission for relief in Armenia and Syria arrived here to-day from New York. The commission is completing some necessary details for its work before continuing its journey to Constantinople.

## Swiss Expose Students as German Trade Agents

By the Associated Press.

GENEVA, Sept. 4.—Switzerland recently offered its hospitality to 500 poor students of Vienna University for several months. The Swiss Minister at Vienna, according to official advices received at Bern, discovered that 81 per cent. of the "students" were in reality young German—Austrian commercial travellers.

Their luggage was composed chiefly of samples and prospectuses and price lists in English, destined for London and New York, via Switzerland, and arranged to appear as coming from the Swiss.

On learning this, the Swiss Minister refused to indorse the students' passports.

## MEXICO 'SORRY' FLIER WAS SHOT

State Department Gets Note, With Promise to Hunt Offenders.

INCIDENT NOW CLOSED

Gen. Dickman Gives Details of Attack on Aero Near Laredo.

Special Despatch to THE SUN.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 4.—The Mexican Government formally has expressed regret to the United States for the firing by Mexicans at an American airplane on the border on Tuesday and the wounding of Capt. D. W. McNabb.

The action of the Mexican Foreign Office followed representations made by the American Embassy at Mexico City. It seems now established that the American plane was not flying over Mexican territory but was on the American side.

There are clear indications now that the incident is at its end and that the action of the Carpanzatti soldiers on this occasion simply has added to the accumulating outrages which Mexico has committed. When and how action will be forced by the lack of stability in Mexico, army men here do not pretend to foresee. It is remarked to-day that Carranza now has demonstrated that he is not able to prevent bandits from firing on Americans in Mexico and is likewise unable to prevent his own troops from firing on Americans on United States soil.

Secretary Lansing made public the following statement to-day: "The American Embassy at Mexico City has formally called the attention of the Mexican Foreign Office to a report at Laredo, Texas, of the shooting of an American airplane on the border on Tuesday and the wounding of Capt. D. W. McNabb. The American Consul at Laredo regarding the firing by Mexican Federal soldiers on an American airplane in the vicinity of Laredo, Texas, on Tuesday, September 2, 1919, has expressed regret and assured the embassy that there would be an immediate thorough investigation with a view to a satisfactory adjustment of the incident."

The War Department made public the following telegram from Major-General Dickman:

Lieut. Johnson, Capt. McNabb, observer, fired on by group of Mexicans numbering twenty at Laredo, Texas, on Tuesday, September 2, 1919, the American side of river, twelve miles up stream from Laredo. Plane was flying at 500 feet altitude when pilot noticed that the unusual Mexican side opposite Laredo's ranch contained an unusual number of people. Plane descended to altitude of 300 feet above river to observe the town when plane was fired on. Radiator was punctured and pilot made forced landing on American side at Laredo's ranch. Capt. McNabb slightly wounded above right ear. Airplane was at no time over Mexican territory."

## BOMB FAILS TO HIT EGYPTIAN PREMIER

Revolutionary Spirit Gaining Ground Rapidly.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN from the London Times Service.

Cairo, Sept. 4.—Commissaire of a bomb in a basket of grapes was the method utilized by an Azhar student named Elsayid Ali in approaching Hussein Rushdi Pasha, the Egyptian Premier, at Glazelle railway station. Creeping close to the motor car the student suddenly reached among the grapes, drew forth the bomb and hurled it. It hit the window of the car and fell to the roadway, where it exploded, not injuring any one, the Premier narrowly escaping, thanks to the window being shut. The Premier's assailant was arrested.

Reports from all sides show an increase of the revolutionary spirit and of a persistent systematic Nationalist organization. In spite of proclamations collections in behalf of the Zaghloul deputations are being pushed with the greatest energy. The Nationalists boast they will soon raise \$5,000,000 for the prosecution of propaganda in America and Europe.

## FIRST SPEECHES IN TRIP TO WEST SHOW DEFIANCE

President Tells Critics to Offer Better Plan to End War or Shut Up.

AUDIENCES APATHETIC

Explains Shantung and Fiume, Hints at Ireland, in Plea for "League of Fine Passions."

By a Staff Correspondent of THE SUN.

INDIANAPOLIS, Sept. 4.—"Put up or shut up," said President Wilson to-night in the Indianapolis Coliseum before 12,000 people at the Indiana State Fair grounds. He was addressing all antagonists of an unmodified, reservationless League of Nations, but the defiance was leveled especially at certain Senators. He meant, as he explained with some care, that opponents of the league should offer a workable substitute plan if they are not satisfied with the pact he brought home in his pocket from Paris.

Mr. Wilson's speech, the second of the coast to coast tour, was distinctly more aggressive and more defiant than the very generalized and sentimentalized address he delivered this morning at Columbus, Ohio. To-night he got down to cases, talked about the beauties of Article X, which he characterized as the very heart of the league idea and as representing the conscience of the world; gave his reason for approving the Shantung agreement, hinted that Ireland could present her case before the council of the league and let fly other much more definite and concrete ideas than had marked his morning talk.

Probably the sight of large crowds in the streets, in and along the whole path he took to the State Fair grounds, with the cheering aspect of a big crowd in the Coliseum, persuaded him to greater definiteness. It was a big crowd, but it was also a silent crowd. Even Indianapolis Democrats in the motor car procession to the fair grounds complained about its passivity. The inside crowd was more vociferous.

Greeted by Gov. Goodrich.

Mr. Wilson came to Indianapolis under favorable circumstances. The State fair, attracting thousands from central Indiana, was in progress, and there were three times as many people in and around the Coliseum as could crowd into that reverberating auditorium. The fair contributed largely to the street crowds also and gave the Wilsonian visit an outward appearance at least of public interest.

When he stepped from his private car at 7 P. M. he was greeted by James P. Goodrich, the Republican Governor, and by a small, select company of worthy Democrats. Immediately a motor car parade, the President and Gov. Goodrich leading, started for the fair grounds, five miles distant. The route was walled with people, who looked on interestedly, but kept remarkably quiet.

The Governor had lots of words in his system and was set to release them, but the crowd thought differently and yelled for Wilson. When they got Wilson they wouldn't keep quiet until the police closed the doors against outgoing thousands and it was not until after a ten minute delay that the President was able to deliver his speech uninterrupted.

Almost at the outset he went to the defence of Article X, the article which engages members of the league to preserve against all external aggression the territorial integrity of nations concerned.

The President, rebuking league opponents, went on to say that most of the league matters debated were not the essential matters of the pact, and he held that one of the essentials was the agreement of the great Powers to protect the weak.

Hints at Irish Question.

Warning as he went along, he came, as he said, to "a delicate matter." His hearers understood that he referred to the Irish question. He said that it was impossible for the Peace Conference to take up this problem, but that any oppressed country would have a full and fair hearing before the council of the League of Nations. Vague as was

Continued on Eighth Page.

## Text of Treaty Reservations as Adopted By Senate Foreign Relations Committee

Special Despatch to THE SUN.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 4.—The text of the reservations to the treaty of peace with Germany, as adopted by the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, with the vote on each reservation reads:

Resolved (two-thirds of the Senators present concurring therein) that the Senate advise and consent to the ratification of the treaty of peace with Germany, signed by the plenipotentiaries of the United States and Germany, and by the plenipotentiaries of the twenty-seven allied and associated Powers, at Versailles, on June 28, 1919, with the following reservations and understandings to be made a part and a condition of such ratification, which ratification is not to take effect or bind the United States until the said following reservations and understandings have been accepted as a part of and a condition of said instrument of ratification by at least three of the four principal allied and associated Powers, to wit, Great Britain, France, Italy and Japan.

1. The United States reserves to itself the unconditional right to withdraw from the League of Nations upon the notice as provided in Article I. of said treaty of peace with Germany. (Vote 9 to 8.)
2. The United States declines to assume, under the provisions of Article X. or any other article, any obligation to preserve the territorial integrity or political independence of any other country or to interfere in controversies between other nations whether members of the league or not, or to employ the military and naval forces of the United States in such controversies or to adopt economic measures for the protection of any other country, whether a member of the league or not, against external aggression, or for the purpose of coercing any other country or for the purpose of intervention in the internal conflicts or other controversies which may arise in any other country, and no mandate shall be accepted by the United States, under Article XXII, part I, of the treaty of peace with Germany, except by the action or joint resolution of the Congress of the United States. (Vote 9 to 7.)
3. The United States reserves to itself exclusively the right to decide what questions are within its domestic jurisdiction, and declares that all domestic and political questions relating to its affairs, including immigration, coastwise traffic, the tariff, commerce, and all other domestic questions, are solely within the jurisdiction of the United States, and are not under this treaty submitted in any way either to arbitration or to consideration of the council, or of the assembly of the League of Nations, or to the decision or recommendation of any other Power. (Vote 11 to 6.)
4. The United States declines to submit for arbitration or inquiry by the Assembly or the Council of the League of Nations provided for in said treaty of peace any questions which in the judgment of the United States depend upon or relate to its long established policy, commonly known as the Monroe Doctrine; said doctrine is to be interpreted by the United States alone, and is hereby declared to be wholly outside the jurisdiction of said League of Nations, and entirely unaffected by any provision contained in the said treaty of peace with Germany. (Vote 11 to 6.)

## 100 DEPUTIES OPPOSE TREATY

French Lining Up in Concrete Form on Each Side of Peace Question.

By the Associated Press.

PARIS, Sept. 4.—The strength of the supporters and opponents of ratification of the treaty was outlined during the course of the debate to-day in the Chamber of Deputies. The opponent groups are assuming concrete form, and it is the consensus in the Chamber that unless an unforeseen incident or accident occurs the adverse vote is unlikely to go beyond 100. Those in favor of the treaty number about 350 and there will be many absentees.

The debate will extend well into next week. Marcel Sembat, United Socialist, criticized the treaty, but said he would vote for it.

Paul Mistral, Minority Socialist, during the debate to-day said he and his party of about thirty-five members would vote against ratification. Marcel Sembat said he saw in the Danzig and Polish settlement the foundation of a Russo-German alliance, and advocated admitting Germany to the League of Nations immediately.

"It is the only remedy for the distressing financial situation of France," he asserted.

The Socialist party is split over the treaty. It is expected that more than forty of the members will vote for ratification, but many of the Radicals and some of the Extreme Right will decline to ratify it.

## GERMAN AERO HELPS REDS.

Craft Makes Daily Trips Over Lemberg—Carries Thirty.

LONDON, Sept. 4.—A Reuter's despatch from Warsaw reports that a large German airship which is fitted out with a wireless telegraph outfit is making regular trips between Breslau and several towns in Russian Bolshevik territory.

The despatch asserts that the craft carries thirty passengers and is being used chiefly to transport Bolshevik agitators. The airship has frequently been observed flying over Lemberg, Galicia.

PERISHING AND THE FAMOUS "FIRST".

Three full pages about perishing and the famous "first" division with battle maps and striking pictures of Generals and equipment in action. Order next Sunday's New York Sun from your newsdealer.

Continued on Second Page.

Amended Document Ordered Reported to Senate by Committee.

DEMOCRATS STUNNED

McCumber and Shields Act With G. O. P. in Vote on Peace Pact.

MONROE DOCTRINE SAVED

Right of U. S. to Withdraw Asserted; Dropping of Article X. Demanded.

Special Despatch to THE SUN.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 4.—Americanism won a victory in the Senate Foreign Relations Committee to-day when the peace treaty with Germany was ordered reported to the Senate with four reservations of the most drastic character, framed to eliminate the menace of internationalism from the League of Nations covenant.

That there would be only four committee reservations was predicted exclusively in THE SUN to-day. The reservations insure America's right to withdrawal from the league at any time, eliminate Article X, so far as the United States is concerned, prevent interference with domestic concerns of all sorts and specifically protect the Monroe Doctrine.

By the action of the committee the treaty was started on its road to ratification with new assurance that the defects would be stricken out and that the sanctity of American individuality in the councils of the nations of the world would be preserved.

The Republicans of the committee were jubilant at the performance achieved to-day. The Democrats were downcast with the exception of Senator John K. Shields (Tenn.), who voted with the Republicans on three of the four reservations and expressed sympathy with the intent of the fourth before withholding his vote. Even Senator McCumber (N. D.), the Republican who has been counted a sort of assistant Administration worker, deserted his new affiliates on two of the four reservations and voted as a Republican.

Shields Declares Himself.

The four reservations are incorporated in the recommended resolution of ratification. The discussion of the resolution and the reservations hardly had begun in the committee before the intelligence of Senator Shields's intention to declare his independence was borne to the Administration following.

Senator Shields began his announcement in a low voice. He said that the time had arrived when he found it necessary to forsake the silence which had marked his course thus far and to speak his mind fully and frankly. He did so in terms which left no doubt as to where he stood and added one more reservationist vote to the group of Democrats headed by Senator Reed (Mo.), and including Senators Gore (Okla.), Thomas (Col.) and Walsh (Mass.), who put national spirit above partisan policy and who will vote in the Senate to correct the deficiencies of the Paris documents.

As Senator Shields began speaking Senator Williams (Miss.), who does not hear clearly, cupped his hand over his good ear and turned toward the Tennesseean. He listened with grave attention until he caught the drift of Senator Shields's remarks and realized that one more Democrat had gone over the "No Man's Land" into the American camp. Then with disgust pictured on his face he removed the improvised audiphone and turned his back squarely on the speaker.

Senator Hitchcock (Neb.), who all along has been predicting a Wilson victory for the treaty and the covenant and assuring questioners that the party platform was solid, gave a deep sigh and sank into his chair as if stunned. The rest of the Administration section of the committee sagged about and seemed vastly uncomfortable.

Vote on First Reservation.

The first reservation, that acceding to the United States the right to withdraw from the League of Nations at any time Congress may be so disposed, was voted upon first. On its adoption into the resolution of ratification the vote was as follows:

Ayes—Lodge (Mass.), Borah (Idaho), Brandegee (Conn.), Fall (N. M.), Knox (Pa.), Harding (Ohio), New (Ind.), Moses (N. H.) and Johnson (Cal.), Republicans—10.  
Democrats—10.  
None—Hitchcock (Neb.), Williams